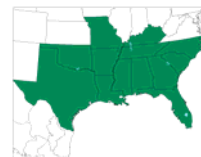


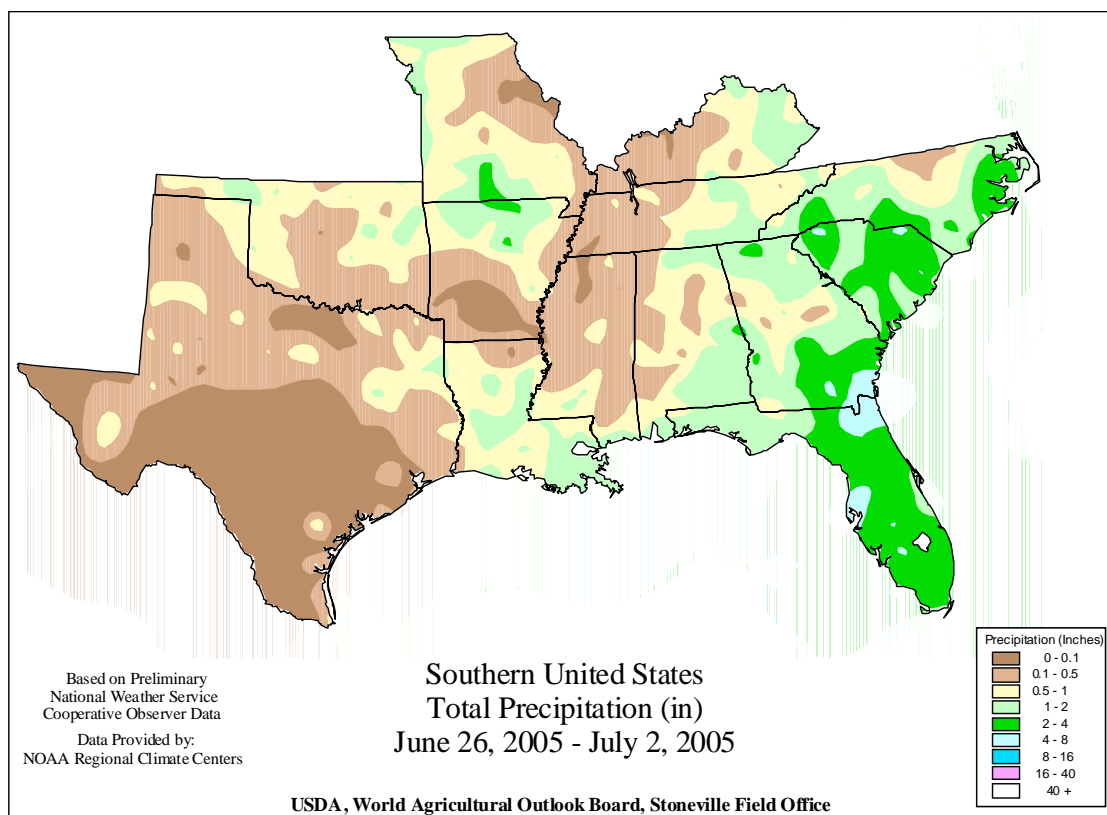


**Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Stoneville Field Office**



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL WEATHER REPORT

June 26 to July 2, 2005

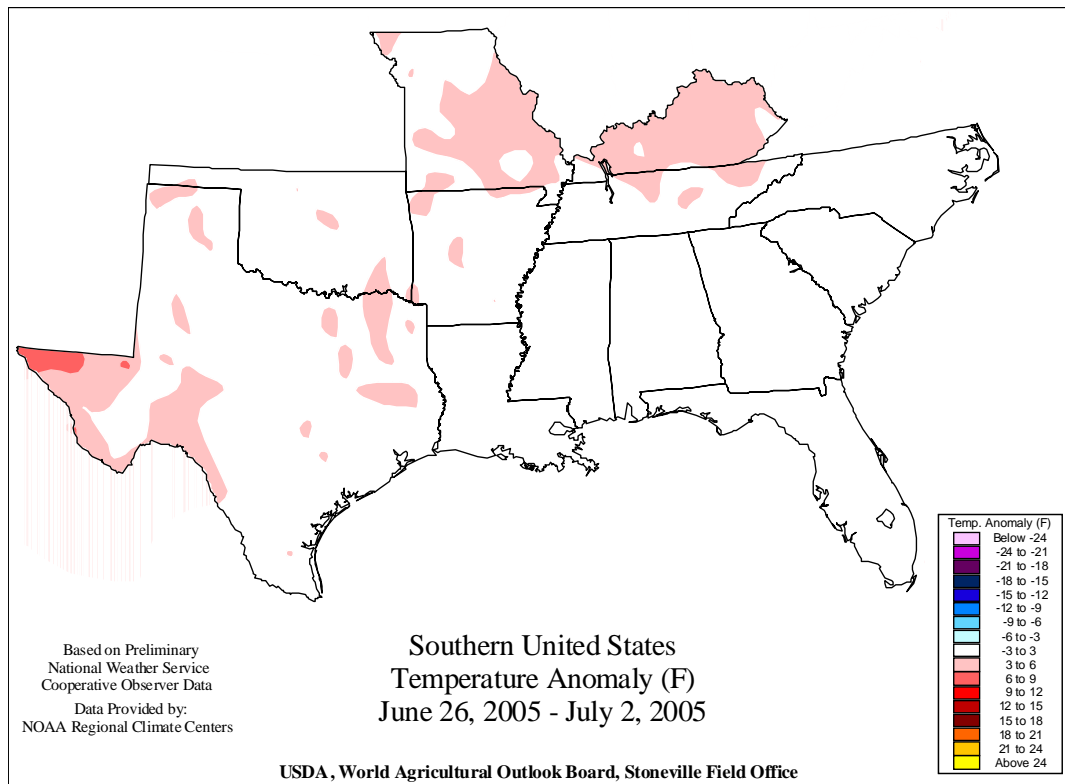


Weather Highlights

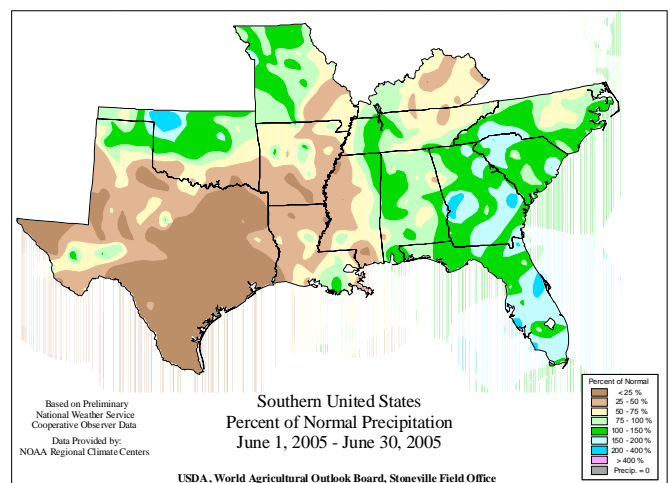
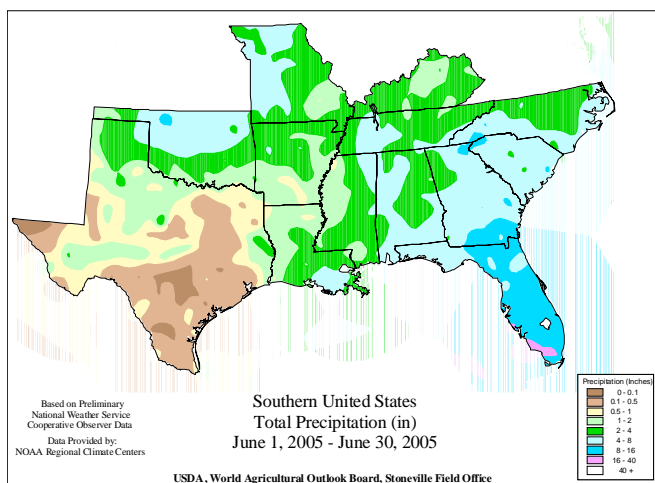
Rainfall finally occurred during the week for many areas that had been formerly dry. All states received rainfall, but only scattered areas received up to an inch of rainfall, with many areas reporting less than .50 inches of rain. Like last week, Florida received the highest amounts of rainfall, and South Carolina came in second. New records were reported in these two states which generally received a minimum of 1 to 2, and a maximum of 4 to 8 inches of rain over the week. On Monday, June 27, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, set a new daily rainfall record of 1.37 inches, breaking the old record of 1.35 inches from 1998. On Tuesday the 28th, Gainesville reported a new record of 2.45 inches, breaking the old record of 2.18 inches set in 1943. In South Carolina, Greenville-Spartanburg broke a daily record of 1.74 inches on Sunday, June 26, breaking the old record of 1.17 inches set in 1963. In contrast to the locally heavy rainfall farther east, dry weather prevailed across much of Texas, most of Mississippi, and areas along the Mississippi River including west Tennessee and Kentucky, and east Missouri and Arkansas.

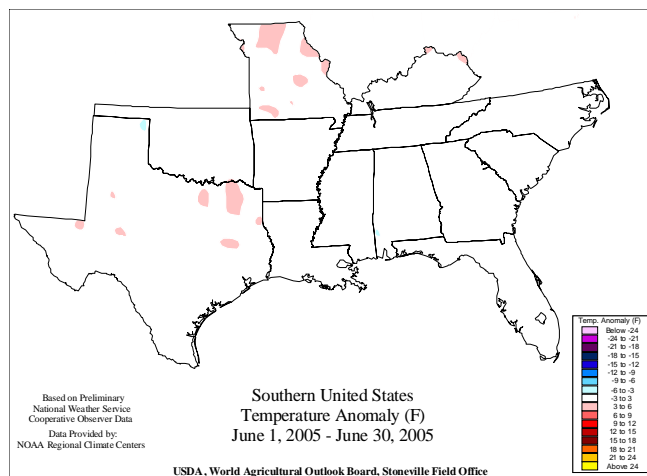
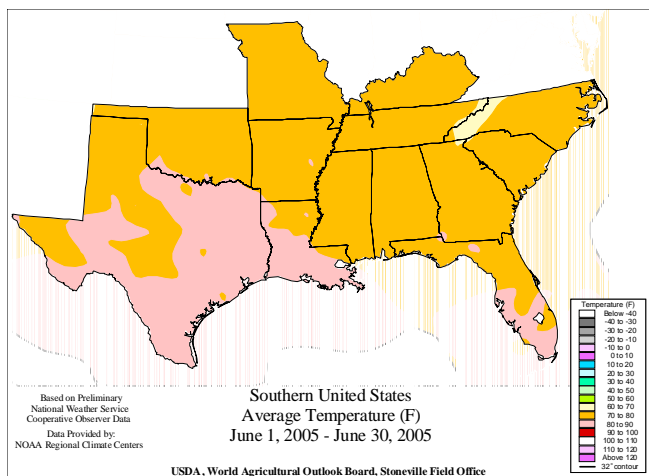
Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in states that observed more rainfall and cloud cover, while states that were drier such as Texas, Missouri, and Kentucky experienced weekly temperatures 3 to 6 degrees F above

normal. The greatest departure was observed in extreme west Texas where temperatures were 6 to 9 degrees F above normal.



The Mississippi Delta received late-week rainfall which provided a brief respite from the hot weather. However, most areas received less than .25 inches of rain, while enduring daytime temperatures of 90 degrees F or higher most of the week. In Sidon, for example, a high of 101 degrees F was reported on June 30 with maximum temperatures averaging 93 degrees F for the week. As other Delta locations also reported averages in the 90's over the week, the extreme heat and lack of adequate rainfall kept irrigation efforts extremely high.





June Weather Summary:

Heavy rainfall occurred in portions of Oklahoma and Missouri; however, most of the states east of the Mississippi River took the lead for the month, especially Florida. Record-breaking rains occurred in many parts of Florida with the heaviest amounts recorded in the southwest Everglades, up to 16 to 40 inches of rainfall. A good portion of the state also received 8 to 16 inches of rainfall which amounted to 150 to 200 percent of normal. Naples set a new June record by the third week of the month at 18.54 inches of rain, beating the old record of 17.97 inches set in 1947. Above normal rainfall, 4 to 8 inches, also occurred along most of the Southeast Coast. From 100 to 200 percent of normal precipitation occurred in the Carolinas and Georgia with Spartanburg, South Carolina setting a new daily rainfall record (see page 1 for more details). In contrast, Texas remained very dry in comparison to the rest of the southern states, with a large portion receiving less than 25 percent of normal. Below-normal rainfall was also the case for April and May in extreme southern Texas. Many areas near the Mississippi River Valley in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri also reported a drier month than in May, receiving only 25 to 50 percent of normal precipitation. However, coastal areas of Mississippi and Louisiana fared better receiving 2 to 4, and 4 to 8 inches of rain, respectively. Gulfport, MS reported 4.83 inches of rain on one morning during the month.

Temperatures averaged from 70 to 80 degrees F over most of the southern region. The outliers included a small area in the Smoky Mountain region, where temperatures averaged 60 to 70 degrees F, and portions of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida where temperatures averaged 80 to 90 degrees F. Only a few spots in Texas and Missouri had temperatures average 3 to 6 degrees F above normal while the rest of the southern U.S. averaged near normal.

(For additional information, contact Nancy Lopez at 662-686-3395)

Agricultural Summary

United States Crop Progress Report*					
Week Ending					
		July 3, 2005	June 26, 2005	July 3, 2004	2000-2004 Average
		Percent			
Cotton	Squaring	55	41	68	65
	Setting Bolls	13	6	19	19
	Percent (Good to Excellent)	57	62	65	---
Corn	Silking	11	4	18	11
	Percent (Good to Excellent)	62	65	73	---
Rice	Headed	7	4	13	13
	Percent (Good to Excellent)	56	62	67	---
Soybeans	Blooming	21	6	19	15
	Percent (Good to Excellent)	58	59	67	---
*Source: USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)					
"---" = Not Reported					

Cotton:

Fifty-five percent of the acreage was at the squaring stage or beyond, 13 points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Crop conditions declined 5 points from last week to 57 percent rated good to excellent. Boll setting was behind last year's pace in all of the southern states except Tennessee, and was behind the 5-year average in all southern states except Tennessee and Arkansas. Louisiana led all states with 22 percent of their crop setting bolls, followed by Arkansas, Mississippi, and Georgia with 19, 17, and 17 percent setting bolls, respectively.

Corn:

Silking advanced nationally to 11 percent complete, equal to the 5-year average, but 7 points behind last year. Sixty-two percent of the crop was considered to be in good to excellent condition, down 3 points from last week. The southern states' corn crop was most advanced in Louisiana, at 6 percent mature, followed by Texas at 3 percent mature. Most of the states reported corn in the dough stage, and Mississippi and Georgia reported having corn in the dent stage, in addition to Louisiana and Texas.

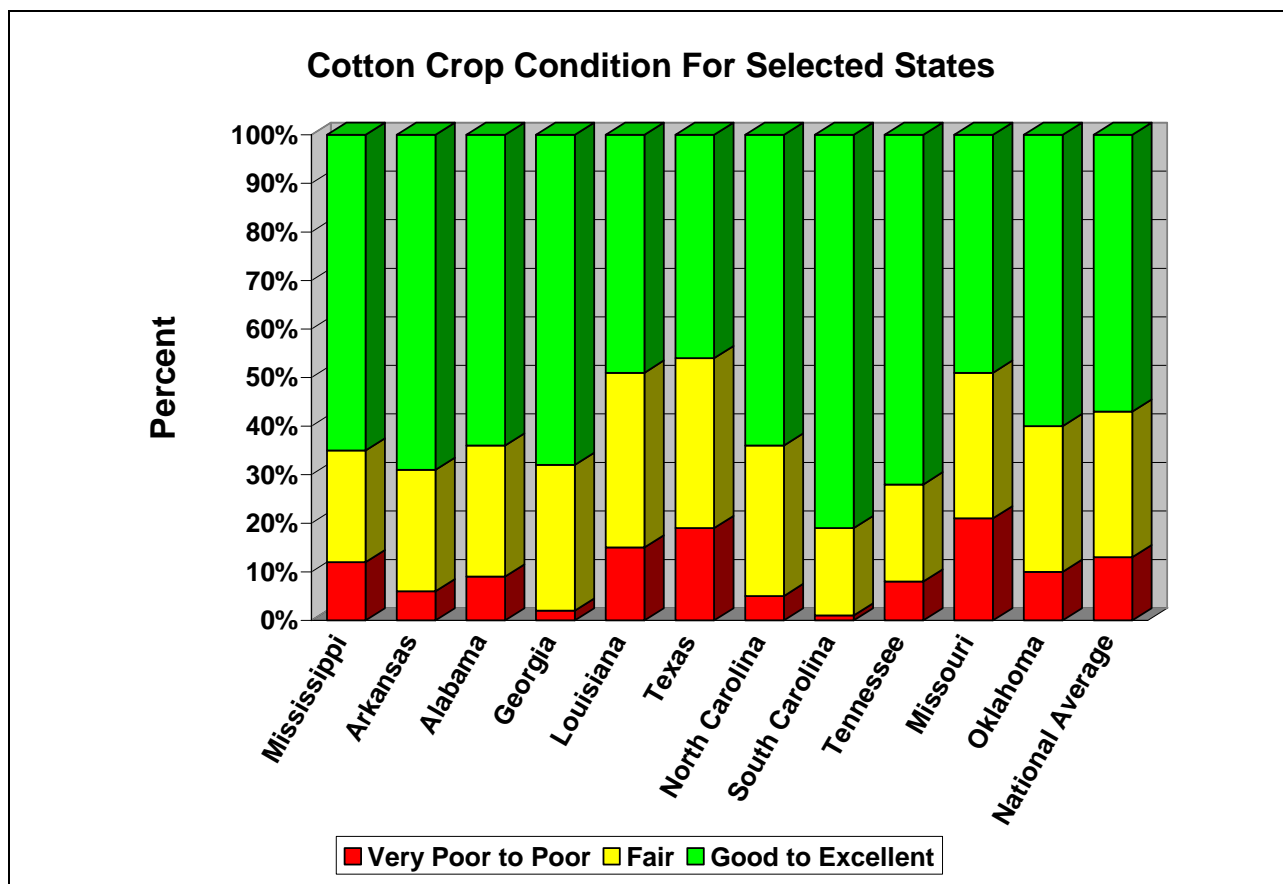
Rice:

Nationally, 7 percent of the acreage had headed, 6 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, declining 6 points from last week. Louisiana's crop was most

advanced, at 28 percent headed, followed by Texas, at 16 percent headed. Mississippi led all states with 85 percent of their crop rated good to excellent.

Soybeans:

Twenty-one percent of the nation's crop was blooming, ahead of last year by 2 points and the 5-year average by 6 points. Crop conditions declined 1 point from last week to 58 percent of the crop rated at a good to excellent condition. All southern states had soybeans blooming and many were setting pods. Mississippi, at 54 percent, and Louisiana, at 40 percent, were 20 points ahead of their 5-year average pace for setting pods.



Cotton Conditions by State:

Oklahoma and South Carolina retained their crop condition rating from last week, measuring 60 and 81 percent good to excellent, respectively. North Carolina's crop condition improved 2 points from the previous week, to 64 percent rated good to excellent. All other states' crop condition ratings fell. Louisiana reduced their rating the most to 49 percent of their crop being rated good to excellent, a 13 point reduction from last week. Texas had the lowest crop rating at 46 percent of their crop rated good to excellent, while South Carolina rated their crop the highest at 81 percent being good to excellent.

June Summary: Soil moisture conditions improved in Oklahoma, but declined in most of the other southern states. Irrigation continued in fields where possible, but dryland crops were stressed by a lack of moisture. Parts of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina had persistent saturated soils, and their crops are developing normally. The majority of the crop acreage in most states was considered to be in a good to excellent condition, but declined from last month due to reduced soil moisture levels. Louisiana was the only state that considered the majority of their crops to be in very poor to fair condition.

(For additional information, contact Bart Freeland at 662-686-3280)